

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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Variably in Advance.  
Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE SENT us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who consider their subscription with no other view than to secure a copy of the paper, will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should send in every case the old as well as the new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the full name and address, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

Additional communications to  
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,  
Washington, D. C.

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## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 17, 1886.

## ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.—A spirited sketch by A. E. Glavin, of McMillan's Brigade, A. J. Smith's Corps, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

OAK GROVE.—An important engagement during the Seven Days' battles before Richmond. By Maj. H. D. O'Brien, 1st Minn.

"SIMPLE DAX"—A short story of the war. By Mrs. C. Brown, Londonderry, O.

THE BEST DAY'S WORK OF HIS LIFE.—An army officer's story of the Confederate Prison Pen.

SPOTTSYLVANIA.—A continuation of Grant's Virginia campaign, by "Carleton," will appear next week.

## GEN. WALKER'S ARTICLES.

## FOUR INSTEAD OF ONE.

We have the pleasure of informing our readers that Gen. Francis A. Walker has upon further reflection decided to give THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE four articles instead of one. These will be:

1. Summer at Fair Oaks.
2. Conner at Chancellorsville.
3. Hancock at Gettysburg.
4. Warren at Bristoe.

These will all be of unsurpassed interest and merit, as anything coming from Gen. Walker's pen must be.

## GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

The second volume of the Personal Memoirs of Gen. U. S. Grant, published by Webster & Co., is at length issued and ready for delivery. Many of our readers have been supplied with copies of volume one by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and we are prepared to furnish them with volume two upon the same terms. Volume two is a trifle larger than the first, and is bound in the same style. The press work and binding, however, of the second volume is rather better, owing to less haste in execution than in the first. The price here in cloth is \$3.50, or \$7 for the two. We send either volume upon terms postpaid to anyone desiring the work.

## CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

All persons wishing to engage in the canvass of this thrilling book will find it to their advantage to address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for terms, etc. It is one of the best-selling books of the time, and those already engaged in its sale are highly gratified at the handsome returns made. We also send the book as a premium for eight new subscribers, or for \$2 in cash, or for a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

## FACTS FROM THE CAMPFIRE.

This most exciting book of adventure is now offered for the small sum of 50 cents, or free for a club of five new yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The author, a soldier who took part in the most thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes are told in a way to bring back vividly to the mind the days of '61-5.

## WORLD'S CIRCULAR.

We have secured a new supply of this most excellent work, which is in itself a small library. It contains a wealth of information which cannot be thoroughly realized until the book is imported. It will be sent to any person sending us a club of six new subscribers, and will be sent in conjunction with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year for \$1.60.

## THE G.A. WATCH.

Send 10 pre-paid yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and secure one of these reliable and handsome, steel-winding, nickel watches, which are manufactured expressly for us by the celebrated Waterbury Watch Company of Connecticut. The price of the watch and a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for sample to aid you in canvassing for clubs.

## THE KID AKOON.

This most interesting and witty-written work, by John McElroy, is now having a very large sale, and the new edition will soon be exhausted. Send \$1 to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and secure a copy.

## TABLE OF PENSION RATES.

We have a carefully prepared table of pension rates compiled from official sources, which shows the exact ratings for every grade of disability. It is printed on heavy paper, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents.

## AN ARTIST'S MEMOIRS.

Next week we shall publish some intensely interesting reminiscences by Mr. H. Balling, the painter of the famous picture entitled "Grant and His Generals." This picture is a canvas 15 by 15 feet, showing Gen. Grant and 26 other Generals mounted, all made from life in 1864 and 1865 by Mr. Balling, who had a commission to perform the work from the owner of the painting. The picture has for years been stored in the Ordnance Museum in Washington, but is now on exhibition at a Safe Deposit Company's building, where it is an object of great interest. In the artist's reminiscences are incidents of his association with the General when serving studies for his work.

## THE NATIONAL PENSION COMMITTEE.

The evident need of doing at once all that could be done to aid in securing the passage of desired pension legislation induced Gen. Geo. S. Merrill, Chairman of the National Pension Committee, G.A.R., to convene the Committee here. For a week, now, he, Commander-in-Chief Burdett, Past Commander-in-Chief Kountz, Corporal Tamm and Comrade John C. Linehan have been in Washington on this business. The other member of the Committee—Gen. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia—was detained at home by his duties as Inspector of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of Pennsylvania.

Since the Committee arrived here the members have labored zealously and we believe effectively to hasten the consummation of such legislation as is urgently needed by the disabled and suffering comrades of the country. They have met the House Committee on Invalid Pensions and the Speaker and leading members of the House, and presented to them the needs of the veterans, the general wish for an effective measure of relief, and strong arguments in favor of the principal features of Senate Bill No. 1886 and the bill introduced into the House by Mr. Ellsberry, of Ohio. They have urged, with all the earnestness they could command, that Congress be not allowed to adjourn without the passage of some general bill of the kind.

Five better men for this purpose cannot be found in the United States. One and all they are men of prepossessing presence, and able to express their ideas in a way to arrest attention and carry conviction. In addition to their representative capacity as the authorized spokesmen for the 300,000 members of the G.A.R., they are men whose records and social position give dignity to their utterances.

With one exception the Committee was well received, and given all the respect and attention that could be desired. As a rule those whom they approached expressed themselves as heartily in sympathy with the objects of the Committee's visit, and willing to do all that could be done to aid the desired legislation. Hon. John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the House, and Col. C. C. Matson, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, were particularly courteous, and gave the Committee much encouragement, and the Committee much encouragement.

The only exception was Mr. Wm. H. Morrison, who represents a district in Illinois. This gentleman took the occasion of the Committee's visit to him to be very boorish. He did not permit any explanation of the Committee's office or errand, would listen to no argument in behalf of the soldier, and terminated the interview with a most marked incivility.

The veterans of the country have reason to feel hopeful of the results of the Committee's visit. The arguments and representations have done much to convince all Congressmen of the expediency and justice of legislating at once to remove the country's broken-down defenders from the almshouses and place them in their own little homes.

## "SOLDIERS AT AUCTION."

The leading article in a daily contemporary one day this week reads:

Are the ex-soldiers of the volunteer army of the United States for sale? Are they willing to put up their votes to be bid for by demagogues? Is the Grand Army of the Republic eager to exchange its honor-able for that of the demagogue? No, no, no! It cannot be. Old soldiers would scorn the idea of selling their votes for money if the proposition were put to them in just that form, and we believe that a large majority of them will despise the scheme to win their favor by making them parasites on the National Treasury.

Not even Blair and Logan and Hawley claim to be the veterans' special friends because they advocate their schemes of spoliation. Gen. Grant was a soldier, the foremost soldier of the United States army, but 11 years ago he voted a far less harmful pension bill than the one now before the House. The bill for the equalization of bounties would have taken from the Treasury not more than \$250,000 in all, but President Grant vetoed it for two reasons: He thought the condition of the national finances did not warrant the tremendous outlay, and he thought the bill beneficiaries would be sold to the highest bidder, and the swarms of ravenous claim agents who had already brought tens of thousands of claims and held them to collect.

Are not both these objections good to-day? The enormous pension-grant that came before Congress four years later was more modest. Grant was no longer President. Hayes sat in the Executive chair, and his facile hand signed the bill and gave validity to that huge job of politicians hungry for votes known as the Act of Pensioning. It passed and was signed on the assertions of Logan, Hawley and their military confederates that it "could not" call for the expenditure of more than \$20,000,000. Well, what were the facts? They knew. Not merely \$40,000,000 have been expended under it, but \$250,000,000, and still new payments are accumulating. And now Congress is discussing a proposal to pay the soldiers \$250,000,000 more.

It would be assumed that the amount paid for pensions ought to diminish year after year, and ended, but now, although four-fifths of all the soldiers who fought in the war are dead, and every soldier who remains in the ranks is a pauper, the year after the war twenty millions were paid for pensions; next year the pension-roll will call for just about five times as much, and the next year twenty times as much if Senator Blair had his way.

If soldiers' votes are to be so shamelessly bargained for, why should not the hucksters be compelled to foot the bill themselves?

This is a specimen of the mean and malignant editorials now appearing in soldier-hating papers, which fear that the veterans may be at last granted that which they richly earned, and which humanity as well as justice demands shall be given them now.

The inspiration of such an editorial is not obscure nor remote. It is the gnashing of teeth by men who want the money in the Treasury expended for their own jobs, and not paid out in a way which gives no chance for "loot" or "boodle" to the hungry crowd of intriguers and jobbers. It emanates from the same canters of reform and economy, one of whose characteristic operations was exposed the other day, where the washing of the Treasury towels had been taken away from some two score of soldiers' widows who made starvation wages at the work, and given to a big laundry firm at an aggregate saving of \$25 a month. On the very day that this wonderful piece of retrenchment was heralded forth, a lot of unnecessary officials were appointed to superintend some

unnecessary "repairs" on an unnecessary building in West Virginia.

There is scarcely a single sentence in the above which does not convey an untruth, either directly or indirectly.

It is fatuous nonsense, as stupid as it is insulting, to talk about soldiers "putting up their votes to be bid for by demagogues." There is no class that can be singled out among our citizens who are so well informed in regard to our Government, who are more earnest in upholding all that is good in it, and who are as little likely to be led astray by demagogues as the soldiers.

The men in Congress who are advocating doing justice to the soldier are only carrying out what nearly every member of the present Congress from north of Mason and Dixon's Line fervently promised to do when he was a candidate for election. They are only doing what nearly every convention—City, County, District, State, Republican, Democratic, Greenback, Labor and Temperance—has repeatedly declared, with all emphasis, that it was the duty of the country to do.

At least two-thirds of the present House of Representatives went before the people on platforms which called for a repeal of the limitation to the arrears of pensions and for a just extension and liberalization of the pension laws. Within the next few weeks these men will be again before the people asking for election on platforms containing identical planks. The men whom the Post denounces as demagogues are the ones who regard the pre-election promises of themselves and their parties as assuming an obligation which calls for fulfillment.

The allusion to Gen. Grant was very unfortunate. There is no doubt that great man regarded his veto of the equalization of bounty bill as one of the mistakes of his civil administration, and had the opportunity been given him he would have expressed his regret for it as frankly as he did his sorrow for having ordered the disastrous charges at Vicksburg and Cold Harbor.

But what incredible stupidity can possess a man who talks about "ravenous claim agents who have already bought up tens of thousands of claims and held them to collect."

The most ordinary information in regard to the laws of the land will make any one understand that this is simply impossible. No pension attorney can by any possibility have any other pecuniary interest in a claim than that represented by a very small fee.

No less absurd is it to say that four-fifths of those who fought the war through are now dead. There were about 2,250,000 who enlisted for three years. Of these about 400,000 died or were killed during the war. Probably an equal number has died since. This would leave about 1,000,000 still surviving. It is in the very nature of things that the pension list should increase now, and for the next few years. As the average age of the men who fought the war through was about 25 years, most of those who survive are in the neighborhood of their 50th year, a period of life when the shocks and strains of their youthful service are prone to manifest themselves in premature and total disability. It must be expected that the pension list will swell rapidly for the next few years, and then it will decrease with even greater rapidity, as the veterans hasten to join Grant, Thomas, Hancock, Meade, and their other gallant leaders on the further shore.

## SENATE BILL NO. 1886.

It does not seem possible that there can be any argument made against the Government taking its disabled defenders from the County poorhouses which is worthy of the attention of reasonable men. The decency, to say nothing of the justice of this, is so apparent that it hardly requires thinking to be apparent. That there are broken-down veterans who are not in receipt of any allowance from the Government, and are compelled to depend upon local or private charity for the bread which maintains life in their bodies, is a burning shame and a reproach to any Government which claims to be enlightened and just. No civilized Nation in the world permits such a thing as this. Every Government makes an allowance to those who served it faithfully for a specified length of time, and such services as the American soldiers rendered their Government during the long period over which the war extended would be recognized by any people as a sufficient claim upon the bounty of the Government.

Senate Bill No. 1886, and measures of similar nature proposed in the House, do nothing but what every right-thinking man and woman concedes should be done. It takes from the almshouses and infirmaries the men who were the blue and carried a musket in troublous days; relieves the overburdened taxpayers of the community of their charge; sends them back to their own little homes, and places the burden of the maintenance where it properly belongs—upon the Government to whom they gave all that young, brave, patriotic and self-sacrificing men could give. In spite of all the lying to the contrary, these bills do not increase taxes \$1, nor can they by any possibility do so. They will, on the other hand, reduce taxation, for that which is now drawn from the local treasuries will, by such enactments, be taken from the overflowing vaults of the United States Treasury. Whether a man be friendly to a soldier or not, he should favor this legislation on selfish grounds, because it will relieve him and his community of burdens which, by right, should be borne by the General Government.

MANY complaints come to us from the Hampton Soldiers' Home of the gardener employed there, who is represented as being a very much unreconstructed rebel, and harsh in his treatment of the old veterans.

ON SUNDAY morning last the Bavarian monarch, Ludwig, ended by drowning a life as useless to himself as it was to his country. This unfortunate monarch some time ago lost control of even the meager intellectual faculties of which he was once the possessor, and acted in a manner which would soon have bankrupted his poor little country. His extraordinary capers have for months past been the subject of newspaper paragraphs, but still the Bavarians clung to this royal puppet with the utmost devotion, and it was only when his insanity became so pronounced that even their slavish fidelity could not longer hide from them the fact that he was unfit to be King that he was deposed, and his uncle Luitpold made regent. And now that poor Ludwig has died by a disease transmitted by his ancestors and aggravated by his own prodigality, the country has gone through the farce of crowning his brother Otto, knowing him to be nothing better than a drivelling idiot. Luitpold will, however, be King in reality, and Otto be King for revenue only.

A VERY general desire has long been felt for a feasible plan of life insurance that can be applied to the old soldiers. A large per cent. of the survivors of the war are barred from the benefits of life insurance on the ordinary plan, by reason of their varying degrees of disability, from disease or wounds. To meet this want, "The Grand Army of the Republic Beneficial Association of the United States" has been incorporated under the laws of Indiana. The limit of benefits is \$1,000, and this is paid by an assessment, graded according to the ages of members, made for each death. None but honorably discharged soldiers and members of the Grand Army are admitted. We believe the Association to be worthy of confidence, and that it will meet the purposes for which it has been organized. The Secretary is Samuel E. Tilford, No. 5 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE address delivered at Wichita, Kan., on Memorial Day by Gov. John A. Martin, was a brilliant effort, and one that went right to the hearts of the listeners. In the course of his oration the Governor uttered the following eloquent passage:

Country boys, some of them, they had grown up from infancy, surrounded by calm and gracious scenes and sounds; town boys, others, they had dreamed only of business or professional pursuits and of those triumphs and successes which in life, insure a quiet and prosperous old age. Suddenly the flash of a gun in Charleston Harbor started the land like an electric shock, and in a moment all the currents of its life were changed. The peaceful life of the country was over, and the bugles of battle blared in the sky like shipwreck rainbows, and for the first time in their lives millions of people realized what the old flag stood for. Men walked about with an unwonted flame in their eyes, and women, quick to comprehend the agony and bitter sacrifices of the years to come, and hiding in their hearts the never-lifting shadow of their fears, wept and prayed in the silence of their rooms that this cup might pass away.

The article by Mr. Balling, the artist, who painted "Grant and his Generals," will be found on another page. It is a subject in which every old soldier will be interested. It is understood that the owner of the painting is willing to sell it if it can go to a suitable place. It would be a pity to have a painting of such great historic value leave Washington. It embraces the portraits of 27 of the Nation's heroes, who can never again be grouped on the same canvas. Of the group, 16 are already dead. The Government should own it, and place it in the Capitol or reserve it for a place in one of the grand alcoves of the new National Library building, where present and future generations may look upon it with the reverence the great leaders deserve.

THE Renown of the Third Corps at Gettysburg, July 2, will be one of the events of the year. The attendance will undoubtedly be immense from all parts of the country, and ample provision has been made for the accommodation of the guests. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will be on hand, having made special arrangements for a full and complete report of the proceedings.

Don't let the main argument be forgotten. Broken-down and destitute veterans must be supported by some one, and that some one should not be Township or County, but the United States, which had the benefit of their youthful strength, vigor and courage, and which definitely promised to care for those who were stricken down in its service.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' bill to give the widow of Gen. Stannard a pension of \$100 a month is a most meritorious measure. If there is a woman in the United States whose husband's services earned such a pension for her, that woman is the widow of the gallant Vermont, who had all the courage of Ney, and the patriotism of William Tell.

MRS. MARY W. WESTCOTT, of Swanton, Neb., desires to announce to the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE that the publication of her book, "Footfalls of Loyalty," has been delayed by the labor troubles in the West, but she expects to have it in the hands of the news companies during the Encampment season.

THE new officials in the New York Custom-house are making a clean sweep of the old soldiers employed there. Almost every day comes the report of some faithful veteran being made to walk the plank that his place may be given some political heeler.

THE number of pension certificates issued during the week ending June 5, 1886, was as follows: Original, 463; increase, 737; re-issue, 137; restoration, 116; duplicate, 25; accrued, 12; Act of March 3, 1883, 5; Order April 3, 1884, 22; Act of March 3, 1885, 2; total, 1,516.

## NO ARMY MULE.

The Army Mule met with another accident this week, but will appear next week alive and kicking.

## SOLDIERS IN CONGRESS.

## CAPT. A. J. HOLMES.

THE Representative of the 10th Iowa District, Capt. A. J. Holmes, comes from that State so prolific in useful men—Ohio. He was born in Wayne County, March 2, 1812. When he was 11 years of age his parents removed to Palmyra, Wis., where his father, Dr. B. F. Holmes, continued in the practice of medicine till his death. Young Holmes was at college when the war broke out. While yet under age he enlisted, in 1862, in Co. 24th Wis. The regiment at once entered upon active service in the Army of the Cumberland. It bore a most honorable part in all the great battles of that army, beginning with Perryville and ending with Nashville.

Mr. Holmes was with his regiment in every engagement until he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Co. G, 37th Wis., in the Spring of 1864, when he was assigned, with his regiment, to the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the campaign against Richmond and Petersburg, of that Summer under Grant until July 30, when he was captured at the blowing up of the Mine and remained a prisoner of war for seven months. He was first taken to Libby Prison, but that stronghold being full to repletion he, with other prisoners, was taken to Danville, Va. After being confined there for a considerable period they were removed to Columbia, S. C., and placed in the old Richmond Prison, then under charge of Capt. Semmes, brother of Capt. Raphael Semmes of the pirate Alabama.

The Union officers were taken out about the middle of December—it was the first of the severe winters known in the South for years—and removed to Asylum Camp, within the open inclosure of the Lunatic Asylum grounds, at Columbia, where they found that about 2,000 other Union officers from Camp Sumner had just preceded them. The senior arrivals had been there for some time, and the new arrivals had to make room for them. The prisoners were in a large part obliged to run up and down during the night on a little stretch of open ground to keep from freezing to death. Lieut. Holmes and Capt. Dicey, of the 1st Mich. Sharpshooters, shared between them the half of a ragged blanket which they negotiated for a rebel. It is hardly necessary to add that the strongest conditions went down under this exposure.

At length Sherman's army approached the city of Columbia. It was determined that the prisoners must be removed. Lieut. Holmes and other officers determined, if possible, to escape. To that end the night before the removal they proceeded to excavate a hole just large enough to hold the four, carrying the dirt away in their hats, so as not to attract the attention of the guard. A few barracks sheds had been torn down, and the lumber was so piled over them as not to prevent their working. They effected apparently good concealment. The rebel searching parties, after repeated explorations to fill the missing count, late in the day discovered their hiding place. The other prisoners, as well as every one else who expected to leave Columbia, were rounded up by Sherman's guns could be distinctly heard knocking for admission. A consultation was held, in which the question of shooting the prisoners was discussed, but it was at length decided in the negative, owing chiefly to the efforts in their behalf of an officer of the Military Institute at Columbia. They were taken to get out of the city on a train, which was one of the last to leave, joining their comrades again at Charlotte, N. C. After several changes of base they were in March exchanged at Wilmington, N. C. It was not until Holmes' health, during this time had become so wrecked that for some time it was doubtful whether he would recover, but a natural strong constitution enabled him to overcome his debility, and he returned to his command before half of the time had expired. On his exchange he was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to the Provost Marshal's Office, Georgetown, D. C. After Lee's surrender, and late in the Summer of 1865, he was mustered out of the service with his regiment.

Mr. Holmes had left his studies at Milton College, Wis., to enter the army. After he came out he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in January, Wis. He afterward graduated at the University of Michigan, and commenced the practice of law at Boone, Iowa, in 1868. He was elected a member of the Iowa Legislature in the Fall of 1881 for the two following years, was elected to the 48th Congress, and re-elected to the 49th. His popularity is shown by the fact that he received more than 8,000 majority. During all his service in Congress he has been a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and has been untiring in his efforts to secure justice to the soldiers. By word and vote in the committee and in the House he has shown himself a true and steadfast friend to his suffering comrades.

## LIEUT. JAS. T. JOHNSTON.

JAMES T. JOHNSTON, Representative in the 49th Congress from the Eighth Indiana District, was born in Putnam County, Ind., Jan. 19, 1839. He received a common-school education, was reared on a farm and followed that occupation until 1861, at which time he began the study of law. In July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. 6th Ind. Cav., and was promoted to Captain. He was transferred to Co. A, 8th Tenn. Cav. and commissioned Second Lieutenant. He served in that capacity until January, 1864, when he resigned on account of disability. He after was named as Commissary-Sergeant of the 133d Ind., and was commissioned Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 149th Ind. He was mustered out with this regiment in September, 1865. He resumed the study of the law, was admitted to the bar in March, 1866, and settled at Rockville, his present home. He was immediately elected Prosecuting Attorney of the County, serving two years. He was elected a Representative to the State Legislature in 1868, from Parke County; was elected State Senator from the Counties of Parke and Vermillion in 1874, serving four years; and was elected to act as President of the Board of Inspectors, in 1884. He is a true friend of the soldier. He has earnestly and eloquently advocated all measures in their interest.

COL. DRAKE DE KAY.

Death of Another Well-Known Soldier.  
Joseph Rodman Drake De Kay, a son of Commodore George C. De Kay, and grandson of Jos. Rodman Drake, the poet, died last Thursday at Stonington, Long Island, aged 56. He was a familiar and generally known as Col. Drake De Kay. When the war broke out he at once offered his services, and was the first volunteer to receive a commission in the Regular Army. Col. Winfield Scott, then in command, was an intimate friend of the family, and granted young De Kay a commission as Lieutenant in the 1st Regular Infantry. He served throughout the war, either with his regiment or on the staff of Gen. Heintzelman, Mansfield, and Pope as an Aid-de-Camp. After the conclusion of the war he was assigned to the 1st Cavalry and served with it during the campaign beginning in the Wilderness and closing at Petersburg. He arrived at the latter place in command of his regiment, though badly wounded. He was twice brevetted for bravery in the field, and when he resigned at the end of the war held a full commission as Captain, with a brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Army.

After the war he made a fortune of \$500,000 in mining enterprises. Owing to his faith in the Chrysolite Mine he lost not only all the money he had made, but much more, and from 1860 to the Fall of 1864 devoted his entire time to the payment of his indebtedness of \$250,000, all of which, except a few thousand dollars, had been paid, when under the severe mental strain to which he was subjected, he became insane. He was twice brought to the asylum of the insane, and when he resigned at the end of the war held a full commission as Captain, with a brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Army.

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Col. De Kay's peculiarity by which he was known to the Army of the Potomac was his signature. It had marked an individuality as that other marvelous autograph that appeared on the greenbacks—"F. E. Spinner."

Col. De Kay used the conventional "D" and, with a great quantity of ink. He would never allow the use of blotting-paper on his signatures, but insisted on their being allowed to dry so that the lines might be as large and as black

as possible. It was a common thing to see papers and other documents lying all about the table and floor of his office, spread out "to dry" a process which required considerable time and space. He was a man of no small matter how much of a hurry a person was in he always had to wait for that wonderful signature to dry. A writer in the Washington Post says: "It was a July day of 1861 that I called on Gen. Scott, who then had an office on Fourth and a-half street, for a pass to go over to Centerville to report the coming battle for a New York Paper."

"Go up and ask De Kay," said the aged warrior.

"I found the temporary headquarters in a building on Pennsylvania Avenue, just above Willard's, and inquired for the man I sought. 'I'm Drake,' he said, 'I said a boy, showing his bright face at the window. I exhibited my credentials, told my need, and was soon fitted out with a pass to Centerville, and a four-wheeled carriage, signed 'Drake De Kay' in great sprawling letters two inches long, the name spanning the entire page. I took it signed as 'Drake De Kay' and went down to Centerville, where it was thoroughly serviceable, for it not only took me to Bull Run, but it saved me from arrest when I came back three days later mounted on an artillery horse, and carrying a musket and four words of various sizes."

"Of late years I have known Col. De Kay well in New York. I asked him once how he came to be invested with such responsibility by Sherman."

"Well," he said, "here is how it was: The old man had just had his plans betrayed by those whom he had trusted. He felt suspicious of everybody. I went down to his office on a dark, expecting to return to my business at once. 'See here, Drake,' he said, 'write to your mother that I want you. I want to put some body in that office who will be true and who doesn't know anybody—who won't show favors. You go in there.'"

"I was taken by the idea and I went. Yes, that signature that you speak of used to be controlled by evidence of 'big hair' but I don't know anybody who would show favors. You go in there."

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meeting at which the name of the road was changed to that of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City.

Col. E. Z. C. Judson, familiarly known as "Nod Hainline," is slowly recovering from a long and painful illness at his beautiful "Eagle's Nest," near Stamford, Conn.

John H. Rollins, of Co. F, District Volunteers, has petitioned Congress to relieve him from disabilities growing out of his having sworn allegiance to the Confederacy while a prisoner of war.

Comrade Townsend Newton, known to every one in Toledo, O., and a strong supporter of the pension system, has written a stirring reply to some articles in the New York Sun on the pension system, which we regret is too long for our columns, and his force and point would be impaired by any effort to condense or make extracts from it. Comrade Newton has it printed, however, and we presume will be glad to send copies to whoever will apply to him.

Serg't Tim McCarthy, of Larned, is a candidate for Auditor of the State on the Republican ticket. McCarthy was born in Ireland; came to this country in 1851; enlisted in the 1st U. S. Inf. in 1861; was one of 300 sent to reinforce Fort Sumter in 1861, and fought in the Regular Division in the Army of the Potomac, and was discharged at the surrender at Appomattox. He was Sergeant-Major of his regiment, and was discharged in 1867. He went to Larned three years later, entered into politics, and has been a most important officer to the entire satisfaction of the people of his County.

Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet scout, has been in Washington for a few days looking after his interests. Commissioner Sparks, of the Land Office, has appointed him custodian of the abandoned Fort Gregory military reservation in New Mexico